





**G. P. LAMMERT.**  
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER  
AND SURVEYOR.  
Public Auction.

## INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON  
WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

## NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-SECOND ORDINARY  
ANNUAL MEETING OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS will be held at the Office of  
Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.,  
on FRIDAY, February 7, 1919, at  
NOON, for the purpose of receiving  
the Report of the Directors and the  
Statement of Accounts for the year end-  
ing December 31, 1918.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the  
Company will be CLOSED from TUES-  
DAY, January 28, 1919, to FRIDAY,  
February 7, 1919, BOTH DAYS IN-  
CLUSIVE.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
W. S. BROWN,  
Secretary.

Hongkong, Jan. 23, 1919.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL CO.,  
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that an Extraordinary General  
Meeting of the Hongkong Hotel Com-  
pany, Limited, will be held at the  
Registered Office of the Company,  
Pedder Street, Victoria, in the Colony  
of Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 8th  
day of February, 1919, at 11 o'clock  
in the forenoon, when the subjoined  
resolution will be proposed as an  
extraordinary resolution:

"That the Articles of Association  
be altered in manner following,  
viz:—

"In Article 82 the word 'Five'  
shall be substituted for the word  
'four'."

The effect of this resolution will be  
to increase the maximum number of  
the Directors from 4 to 5.  
Should the resolution be passed by  
the required majority, it will be sub-  
mitted for confirmation as a special  
resolution to a second Extraordinary  
Meeting which will be subsequently  
convened.

Dated 24th day of January, 1919.  
By Order of the Board,  
J. H. TAGGART,  
Secretary and Manager.

## FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN  
that the ORDINARY ANNUAL  
GENERAL MEETING OF SHARE-  
HOLDERS in this Company will be  
held at the Hongkong Hotel, Hong-  
kong, on SATURDAY, February 15,  
1919, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of  
receiving the Report of the Directors  
together with a Statement of Accounts  
for the year ending December 31,  
1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the  
Company will be CLOSED from 8th  
February to 18th February (both days  
inclusive), during which period no  
Transfer of Shares can be Registered.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers,  
Hongkong, January 24, 1919.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI  
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that  
the ORDINARY YEARLY MEET-  
ING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS in this  
Corporation will be held at the CITY  
HALL, Hongkong on SATURDAY, the  
22nd day of February, 1919 at NOON, for  
the purpose of receiving the Report of  
the Court of Directors together with a  
statement of Accounts for the year  
ending December 31, 1918.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the  
Corporation will be CLOSED from  
MONDAY, February 10, to SAT-  
URDAY, February 22, 1919, (both  
days inclusive), during which period no  
transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
N. J. STABE,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, February 4, 1919.

## MARTIN'S

## APOL &amp; STEEL

## PILLS

## PILLS

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## INTIMATIONS

## METEOR GARAGE



Sole distributors of  
**MAXWELL CARS.**

Automobiles for Hire  
and for Sale  
at reasonable Prices.

Phone 2500.  
65 Des Vaux Road  
Central.

## KODAKS

## &amp; FILMS

Plates & Papers.  
Developing & Printing  
Undertaken.

**A. TACK & CO.,**  
26, Des Vaux Road Central.

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

**BUTCHERS MEATS:**  
Beef, Mutton, Lamb,  
Rabbits, Hares,  
Sausages,  
Brawn,  
Pressed Beef,  
Purity, Excellence.

## WE HAVE

## Postage Stamps

Single, Sets, Packets, Bags,  
and on.

Approval Books  
FOR COLLECTORS.

## GRACA &amp; CO.,

DEALERS IN  
POSTAGE STAMPS, POST CARDS, SEEDS,  
TOYS, &c. &c.  
No. 10, Wyndham Street,  
R. O. Box 620. Hongkong

## PATELL &amp; CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE  
EXPORTERS.

SILK MERCHANTS,  
COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in  
NEW YORK,  
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches in  
CANTON,  
YOKOHAMA,  
BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: Prince's Building,  
HONGKONG.

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

**MADE  
TO  
ORDER**



**CHERRY & CO.,**  
PEDDER STREET,  
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.  
Telephone 247-247.  
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

A HIGH GRADE  
VIRGINIA:

**Lambert & Butler**  
ENGLAND.

SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

## SIR HUGH CLIFFORD'S DISCOVERY.

Sir Hugh Clifford, Governor of the  
Gold Coast Colony, has issued a  
statement in West Africa that on  
ed by an Australian engineer that a  
pledge had been given to the Kaiser  
that the Kahina Telefunken wireless  
installation (Togo, German West  
Africa) should be in working order  
not later than August 1, 1914. The  
Kahina installation was one of the  
most magnificent systems in the  
African Continent and was designed  
to be the pivotal point of the Ger-  
man world wireless system. It cost  
£240,000, and, as Sir Hugh Clifford  
discovered, was designed to be able  
to communicate with Berlin, with  
Windhoek in German South-West  
Africa, and with Dar-es-Salaam on  
the East coast. When Kahina fell  
and the German Governor and his  
troops surrendered unconditionally in  
1914 the installation was found to  
be shattered beyond repair.

## U.S. WAR WORRIES.

America, like the rest of the Allies,  
has had her troubles in the war. The  
committee appointed by Congress to  
enquire into the delays and mistakes  
in aeroplane construction have re-  
ported that no less than \$220,000,000  
have been squandered. Legal pro-  
ceedings are being discussed. The  
shipping programme is also being  
criticised. It is alleged that many  
of the new ships are so badly built  
and equipped that they will be use-  
less until large sums have been spent  
in alterations and improvements.

## HORDEN COLLIERIES.

The annual meeting of the Horden  
Collieries Company was held at Dar-  
lington, on Nov. 22, Sir Hugh Bell  
presiding. Sir Hugh mentioned that  
of their 4,376 employees the com-  
pany sent 2,640 into the forces. Of  
these 500 have returned to work. He  
was sorry to say 252 would never  
return, while 20 men had returned  
permanently disabled. Seventy-  
three had gone to other employment.  
Out of the past year's profits the  
directors placed £100,000 to the re-  
serve, and set aside £5,000 to pro-  
vide houses. The £1,800,000 invest-  
ed in the collieries included £500,000  
invested houses. They are opening  
up the Castle Eden Colliery. More  
houses are required at Horden and  
Blackhall, and they will require  
probably about 600 at Castle Eden.  
The report was adopted, and a final  
dividend of 10 per cent. was sanc-  
tioned, making 14 per cent. for the  
year. Sir Hugh Bell and Sir A. J.  
Dorman were re-elected directors.

## AUSTRALIAN PARS.

The Federal House of Representa-  
tives (says a Melbourne telegram)  
have passed a Bill imposing an addi-  
tional 30 per cent. on the Federal

## OUR "UGLY SNOOT."

The following delicate point was  
found in a book on the U 189, when  
she was surrendered:—  
Oh, England, oh, England,  
What a hussler you are!  
You rob and plunder all you can  
And bind all to your car.  
But now you've made too big a bite,  
You swinish, drunken lot.  
For Germany you cannot fight,  
She'll smash your ugly snout.

## AN ARAB ALLY.

The Emir Faisal, son of the King  
of the Hedjaz, arrived in England  
early in December for the purpose  
of presenting the respects of his  
father to the King. The Emir, says  
Reuters Agency, is a tall, dignified  
figure somewhat taller than the usual  
Arab type, and is thirty-two years  
of age. He assumed direct com-  
mand in the field of the Arab North-  
ern Army, and led it in three suc-  
cessive and successful campaigns.  
During the whole of this period he  
lived as an ordinary soldier, endur-  
ing extremes of heat and cold, and  
was continually in the firing line. A  
price was placed on his head, and  
at any time he was in danger, if  
captured, of being executed by the  
Turks.

## COMMONSENSE.

Mr. Edward Clodd's book "The  
Question: 'If a Man Die, Shall He  
Live Again?'" appeared in the nick  
of time, and, as month has succeed-  
ed month during 1918, and as one  
bad, delusive book has followed  
another to lure unthinking readers  
into a belief in the possibility of  
breaking down the barrier that separ-  
ates the living from the dead, and a  
reliance on the wonders of spiritual-  
ism, the planchette, automatic hand-  
writing, and the whole mediumistic  
bag of tricks, its value as a counter-  
blast, as a weighty, considered  
marshalling of all the scientific evi-  
dence, has been proved again and  
again. Most readers have friends  
who have started on that dangerous  
road which has been made to look  
so attractive by the advocacy of Sir  
Oliver Lodge, Sir Arthur Conan  
Doyle, and Mr. Max Pemberton—  
friends who are in that kind of peril  
should be induced to read "The  
Question," to which Professor E. E.  
Armstrong, F.R.S., has contributed  
an important postscript.

## POSITIVISM.

A new work by Mr. Frederick  
Harrison "On Society" is just  
ready for publication by Messrs.  
Macmillan & Co. It forms the final  
summing-up of his literary and social  
addresses originally given by the  
author as leader of the Positivist  
Society in London. To these are  
added Mr. Harrison's replies to the  
elaborate criticisms on Comte by  
John Stuart Mill, to whose famous  
book "On Liberty" the present  
work is in some sense a rejoinder.

## BRYCE AS AUTHOR.

Viscount Bryce's new volume of  
"Essays and Addresses in War  
Time," contains three essays, writ-  
ten in the first two years of the war,  
to explain Great Britain's standpoint  
to neutral nations; three addresses  
of a non-political character, treating  
of war in general, its causes and some  
of its phenomena, its social effects,  
its relation to human progress, and  
finally two essays which now appear  
in print for the first time, and which  
deal with "The Principle of Natio-  
nality and its Applications" and "A  
League of Nations to Preserve  
Peace." The book will be issued  
immediately by Messrs. Macmillan  
& Co.

## MATRICULATION AT RUHEBEN.

Twelve candidates who sat at  
Ruhleben for the recent matricula-  
tion examination of the University  
of London have all passed, ten being  
placed by the examiners in the first  
and two in the second division.

The arrangements for this as well  
as for several University and other  
examinations previously held (in-  
cluding the cancelling of and assur-  
ing of security for the examination  
papers, respecting which difficulties  
had occurred on a previous occasion)  
were made by Sir Alfred T. Davies, Hon.  
Director of the British Prisoners of  
War Book Scheme (Educational).  
During the summer term no fewer  
than 192 teachers (all prisoners)  
were at work in the camp school at  
Ruhleben. The classes they con-  
ducted numbered 266.  
"It is believed that the holding of  
University examinations in an enemy  
country during the progress of a great  
war is unprecedented."



## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.

## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

## Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,  
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery.

## MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,

## VERMICELLI,

AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best  
Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the  
principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more  
nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.  
Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World.  
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

## THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1838.  
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3335.  
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.  
Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

## BREEZY GARAGE.

Tel. No. 2199. 81, Des Vaux Road, Central.

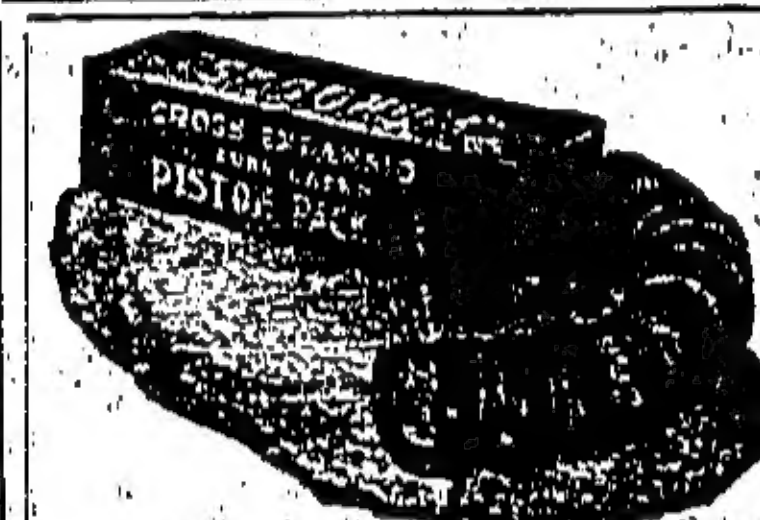
## THE GRAYLER, HUDSON &amp; OAKLAND MOTOR CARS

ON HIRE and FOR SALE

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

We have just received a large Consignment of  
**CHILDREN'S SKUDDERS & CARS**

Inspection Solicited. Price moderate.  
Motor Car and Cycle Repairing is our SPECIALITY.



The 100%  
Cross Expansion  
Packing.

Sold by:—

**GERIN, DREYARD & CO.**  
Telephone 114.

## HOTELS AND CAFES.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL

## AND

## GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART

MANAGER.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.  
15 Minutes from Landing Stage.  
Under the Management of—  
**MRS. BLAIR.**

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

## CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting  
A European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System  
throughout. Best of Food and Service.  
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"  
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## PALACE HOTEL

## KOWLOON.

(Two minutes from Star Ferry).  
Recently renovated and refurnished, electric light and fans throughout  
and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision  
of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms to  
families on application to—  
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE"  
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

## CARLTON HOTEL.

## (THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)

## 106 HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes  
walk from the Banks and Central District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine,  
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on  
application to the Proprietress. Launches meet Passenger Boats.  
Telegraphic Address "CARLTON"  
MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

BLUE  
BIRDCONFECTIONERS  
& CATERERS106 OREAM  
PARLOUR.HOT and COLD  
DRINKS.

## DEALERS IN

## Ginbar's and Orange

## Blossom

## American Chocolates

## Assorted Fatty Cakes

## Assorted

## One Port Office Buildings

## 1 Queen's Road, &amp; Pedder Street.

## TANG YUK, DENTIST

14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.



**Hughes & Hough**  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers  
Share, Coal and General  
Produce, Brokers and  
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS  
"Te-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used:  
Fentley's  
A. S. C. 4th & 5th Editions.  
A. 1. Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address  
"HUGHES & HOUGH" HONGKONG.

**PUBLIC AUCTIONS**

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.  
(For Account of the Concerned.)

**THURSDAY,**

February 5, 1919, at 11 a.m.,  
At China Provident Loan and  
Mortgage Godown,  
No. 29 Praya East  
222 Bundles Steel angles,  
112 Bundles Square iron bars,  
393 Bundles Round iron bars.  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 29, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

**FRIDAY,**

February 7, 1919, at 12.30 Noon, at  
their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux  
Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
One 6 cylinder two seater  
"Oakland" Car (new)  
One 4 cylinder five seater  
"Dodge" Car (new)  
One 4 cylinder four seater  
"Ford" Car  
guaranteed in good running order.  
Further particulars and inspecting  
orders may be had from the undersigned.  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 24, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

**FRIDAY,**

February 7, 1919, at 12.30 p.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
One 4 Cylinder two seater "Trumbell"  
Car.  
14-15 H.P. Water Cooled Engine,  
Electric light.  
In good running order.  
Terms:—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, January 30, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

**FRIDAY,**

February 7, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des  
Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
A LARGE QUANTITY OF  
Electrical Fittings and  
Accessories,  
Comprising:—

A quantity of Telephone and Lead  
covered V.L.B. Wire, a large assort-  
ment of Lamps, Wattmeters, Ammeters,  
Fuses, Knife Switches, Tumbler  
and Snap Switches, Ships' Light Fittings,  
Ceiling Roses, Fans, Globes,  
Insulators, Lamp Holders, Exhaust  
Fan, &c., &c.

And  
1,000 Watt "Lalloy" Lighting Plant,  
Also  
A quantity of No. 5 Cotton Waste,  
Photo Paper, &c., &c.  
On view day of sale.

Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 27, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

**TUESDAY,**

February 11, 1919, commencing at  
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,  
Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
A QUANTITY OF  
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,  
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,  
Comprising:—  
HOUSEHOLD LINENS:—Single and  
Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets,  
Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts,  
Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Cloths,  
Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.  
DRAWN WORK:—Bedspreads, Pillow  
Cases, Tray Cloths &c., &c.  
EMBROIDERIES:—Bedspreads, Table  
Cloths, Tea Cloths, Runner 18 by 54 in.

A few lots of Attache Cases and  
Belt Valises.  
(All new goods and small lots to suit  
purchasers).  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 20, 1919.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.  
(For Account of the Concerned.)

**TUESDAY,**

February 11, 1919, commencing  
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,  
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of  
Ice House Street,  
TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD  
FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-  
MOUNTED DOUBLE AND TWIN  
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,  
&c., &c.

As follows:—  
Two Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs  
(new), Folding Card and Occasional  
Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom  
Furniture, comprising Twin Bedsteads,  
large and small Wardrobes, Dressing  
Tables, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teak-  
wood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggon,  
Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c.,  
Dinner Services, Crockery, and good Glass  
Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c.,  
Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated  
Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood  
and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of  
Blackwood Furniture, including 1 large  
Blackwood four-poster, Black and white Panels,  
Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures,  
Tennis Poles, and Net. Several  
Carpets new and second-hand.

Also  
One Brass Cot, Treadle Sewing  
Machine (heavily new), by Willcox &  
Gibbs with all accessories.  
Piano in good condition, Large  
Enamelled Bath, and one Rubber  
Tyred Ricksha.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Jan. 30, 1919.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

**FRIDAY,**

February 28, 1919, at 5.00 p.m.,  
at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux  
Road, Corner of Ice House Street,  
A number of lots of Books,  
comprising:—  
Novels by Jack London, William J.  
Locke, Philip Gibbs, Binda books,  
&c., &c.

Also  
Complete Dickens Works  
(well bound), Gulland's Chinese Porcel-  
lain (2 vols.), Japanese Art, &c.  
On view now.  
Terms:—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, Feb. 4, 1919.

**I say**

**KEATING'S LOZENGES**  
cure the worst cough

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.  
**THERAPION No. 1**  
**THERAPION No. 2**  
**THERAPION No. 3**

KEATING'S LOZENGES are the most effective and reliable remedy for all forms of Cough, Cold, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and all other ailments of the Throat and Lungs. They are made from the finest French ingredients and are guaranteed to cure the worst cough in a few days.

**WANT ADVERTISEMENTS**

35 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, \$1. PREPAID.  
Each additional 5 words 4 Cents.

**WANTED.**

**WANTED—LESSONS** in FIT-  
MAN'S SHORTHAND, Rapid  
Course. Apply stating terms to Box  
103 "China Mail."

**TO LET.**

**A SHOP** in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
**A FLAT** in Nathan Road, Kowloon.  
Apply to—  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE**  
CO., LTD.  
Alexandra Buildings,  
Hongkong, Jan. 24, 1919.

**TO LET.**

**A HOUSE** in Wong-wei-chong Road.  
Apply to—  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

**TO LET.**

**EDGEHILL—No. 10, The Peak.**  
Apply to  
**THE HONGKONG LAND  
RECLAMATION CO., LD.**

**THE LATEST IN PHOTOGRAPHY**

**"THE MANDELETTE"**

ONE MINUTE FERROTYPED POST-CARD CAMERAS.

The whole operation of Developing, Printing and  
Fixing complete in One Minute.

Price of Outfit, with All Supplies and Full Directions  
to make 100 Pictures of your friends - - \$15.00

Simplicity Itself.

A Child can use it.

**LONG HING & CO.**

Queen's Road Central.

**JAMES STEER.**

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.

**WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.**

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL

INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY

PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

Tel. 2677.

Tel. 2877.

**NOTICE.**

FROM February 1st, 1919, the  
undersigned has taken over the  
business of Samuel French, situate in  
Queen's Road, HONGKONG.  
ALBERT WEILL  
Hongkong, Feb. 4, 1919.



**NOTICE.**

ALL PERSONS with the exception  
of those of Chinese race desiring  
to leave the Colony should apply in  
person at the Central Police Station  
between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.  
and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.  
Applicants will be required to produce  
Passports or identification papers. All  
persons with certain exceptions, who  
remain in the Colony for more than  
7 days are required to register them-  
selves under the REGISTRATION OF  
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms  
of Registration giving the particulars  
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.  
and at all Police Stations.  
The Penalty for non compliance is a  
fine not exceeding \$50.

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER  
EVER ISSUED UNDER  
PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION.

**The Chinese Mail**

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND  
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

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PRINTED BY \$1.25 and \$2.25.

**NEWS FROM HOME.**

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

(Continued from Yesterday.)

LONDON, Dec. 6.

Eliminating contests are to be  
held overseas and the winners in  
each event from the different  
theatres will come home to compete  
in a tournament with the winners of  
the home forces. A military tourna-  
ment will also be arranged to take  
place at the same time.

**HUN TRICKS.**

The cheek of the Hun is world-  
famed. We are having ample de-  
monstrations of it just now. Hun  
firms are unflinchingly writing through  
neutral agents to British firms, trying  
to resume business relations. In  
one such exhibition of effrontery, a  
firm conspicuous for its enthusiasm  
for submarine warfare to starve  
England, now seeks to get a grain  
firm in the city to arrange for ship-  
ment of grain to Germany. The  
London firm immediately stuck  
the Hun Communication on the  
notice board of the  
Baltic Exchange, as a warning  
to all concerned, and the expressions  
on the floor of the Exchange as to  
the Hun firm in question left no  
doubt as to the patriotism of the  
members.

On the authority of Attorney-Gen-  
eral Sir Frederick Smith, we learn that  
there are twenty thousand aliens in  
Holland, with their tickets taken,  
waiting for the signature of peace in  
order to slip over to England to steal  
our business. Most of them are  
of German taint. No wonder  
the workers and women of  
the country have been putting  
political candidates "through the  
hoop" when their answers were  
evasive on the alien question.

**COTTON PROFITS.**

Mr. Frederick W. Tattersall of  
Manchester has issued a statement  
on the cotton trade in the past year  
that may not be without interest in  
China, considering the great Man-  
chester trade with the East in  
normal times. He shows that  
enormous and record profits have  
been made by the Lancashire cotton  
spinners. Analysing the returns of  
forty companies that produce yarn  
for sale on the market, he finds a  
tendency for companies to cease  
issuing balance sheets. But he is  
able to show that the total profit  
made by the forty companies was  
\$376,134 being an average of 15.08  
per cent of £1,500 against only 15.08  
in 1917.

More money has, in fact, been  
made during the past twelve months  
than in any similar period in the  
history of the trade. Allowing for  
depreciation and interest, the profit  
works out at over 34 per cent per  
annum on the share capital, as com-  
pared with about 13 per cent per  
annum last year. On share and loan  
capital combined the profit is nearly  
22 per cent, against 8 per cent in  
1917.

There are 3,752,561 spindles in  
the forty mills. The total paid-up  
share capital amounts to £1,577,709,  
and loans are £953,038. The height  
of prosperity during the year was  
reached in July and August, when  
the margin of profit for spinners  
was abnormally wide. Since then a  
distinct change for the worse in the  
trade situation has occurred, and  
prices now being secured are much  
less satisfactory than three or four  
months ago.

**NOTICES.**

**THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO., LTD.**

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of discrimination who require the best.

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Commencing on TUESDAY, February 4  
For THREE DAYS Only.

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COSTUMES, COATS and SWEATERS  
at \$10. each.

GREATLY REDUCED. SEE WINDOWS.

### BIRTHS.

GABB.—On January 20, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Hansard Gabb, a son.

JOVINO.—On January 29, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Jovino, a son.

WEIPPERT.—On January 25, at Peking, the wife of W. H. C. Weipert, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

STEENSBY-FILIPPECKI.—At St. Joseph's Church, Hongkong, February 5, 1919, Marie Louise Filipecki, daughter of J. Filipecki, Chef de Brigade, Tonkin, to Valdemar Steensby (Andersen, Meyer & Co.).

ROACH-SCOTT.—On January 30, at Shanghai, Robert Bain Roach of Aberdeen, to Ellen Mortimer Scott, of Galashiels.

ROBINSON-WARE.—On Jan. 30, at Shanghai, Frederick Alan Robinson, Manchester, to Emily Doris Ware, of Shanghai.

STABER-HERZBERG.—On Jan. 29, at Shanghai, Ernest Henry Staber, of Cherokee, U.S.A., to Mary Herzberg, of Shanghai.

BADHAM-JANSEN.—On January 28, at Singapore John Badham, of the South British Insurance Co., to Mabel Jansen (nee Limby), widow of the late John Jansen, C. M. Customs, Shanghai.

### DEATHS.

McALLUM.—Nov. 29, suddenly, at Millum, Yorkshire, Campbell A. McAllum, Deputy-Commissioner of Customs, Canton.

MOORE.—On December 8, at Bexhill-on-Sea, Lucy Harriet, widow of Major George Kenrick Moore, A.P.D. (Hongkong).

NANTES.—On Nov. 29, at Bridport, William John Nantes, late Commander P. & O. Co., aged 73.

## The China Mail.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5, 1919.

### OUR HARBOUR.

This cannot be a very instructive article at present, because we have so little data to go upon. It is written chiefly to call attention to the opinions of several of our shipping taipans, printed in another column of this issue. It is a pity we could not get permission to attach their names because such names in such a matter carry a weight of influence. It will be noticed that they were unanimous in the opinion that the Hongkong

Government has no time to lose, if it means to take any steps at all to keep Hongkong in the front rank of ports. The authorities having care of other ports are now busily engaged in preparing for the big business and the big competition that is coming along. So far as ports and shipping are concerned, the old happy-go-lucky policies, along with the conditions that permitted them, have passed away. We can no longer afford to gamble on the accident of a favourable position. Some years ago our newspapers chortled over the fact that in terms of tonnage Hongkong was the leading port of all the world. There was an evident sense of surprise behind the rejoicing, and we cannot be surprised by that surprise, for after all, wasn't it what the sporting vocabulary would call a bit of a fluke? What had we done to deserve such pre-eminence? What are we doing now to deserve our fair share of the enlarged ocean traffic that is surely on the way? What should be done?

Our local experts, as we may well call men who spend nearly all their days studying the conditions, put emphasis on the need of more adequate wharfage and of a deeper harbour. The Government has the money, and it has its advisers. Doubtless "in due course" a report with recommendations will be tabled, to be later on tentatively discussed; and if we sit up patiently and are very very good, perhaps some day, when our taipans have gone hence, and our younger generation is spread over their seats, somebody will see something attempted, something done. Meanwhile the Panama Canal will be working full time. Trade will be making desperate efforts to make us forget that there was ever another sort of war on. The seas will be lined with strings of steamers, bigger and bigger, steamers that will hunt for wharves capable of carrying their enormous cargoes, and of harbours deep enough to float them safely. Meanwhile, the people talk foolishly of a wonderful bridge that is to link Victoria and Kowloon. "Let the ships get out the way they came in," we heard one say. "They won't mind." This is where we fail to be instructive, or constructive, because we fear to rush in where only trained

engineers should tread. This we are cocksure about, all the same, that that old, old dream of a bridge-builder is not the solution of our problem. Laugh all you want to, you experts. Call us all the names you think best fit our presumption. Still we shall hold that the same end, and much more besides, could be achieved by surer means. We also have our dream. We have admired the splendid stone work of our harbour. We have watched the Government do great things in the line of reclamation. We think they can do greater. We dream of a broad causeway, reclaimed from our not very deep harbour, as broad, say, as the space between Pedder's Wharf and the Victoria Recreation Club. We imagine it jutting out slowly and surely towards Kowloon, while, at the same time a similar causeway grows yard by yard out of the shore of Kowloon to meet it. Or nearly to meet it. For at the right moment we see them inserting an ordinary swing bridge, such as many docks have, a thing easy to work and quick, a thing that offers none of the engineering difficulties which the so often mooted bridge scheme presents. Sometimes we see two of these. It depends how many we have had. When we have had just enough, we see our dream causeway take the shape that makes it dear to us; we see it assume the extra features and advantages that knock your big bridge into a cocked hat, and make it relevant to the purpose of this article. For we see along its sides great wharves and dredged water. We see on either side of it, no matter the air of wind or tide, a safe anchorage. We see no need almost for a junk shelter, to which our lighters scurry sometime on a false alarm, thereby retarding business. If only Sir Mathew Nathan had happened to dream this dream!

Where are we wrong? Reclamation can be done, has been done, is going to be done, elsewhere. Why not two broad, solid strips in the right direction, which would add two long lengths of wharfing space, and at the same time give a level, solid, causeway joining the two halves of what would then be one great city perhaps then the finest port in the world.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-day's dollar is worth 3s 2/11½d.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha chartered the *s. Kazan Maru*, 4,800 tons deadweight, from the Hashimoto Steamship Company for the Marseilles line, starting early in February.

Last week's communicable disease was: bubonic, 2; diphtheria, 2; enteric, 1; smallpox, 2; and cerebrospinal fever, 3 cases. The "remarks" say that one of the diphtheria cases was British, and one of the smallpox cases was Scotch. Why this distinction?

Owing to the Engineers' practice dance taking place on February 7, the annual general meeting of the St. George's Society will take place at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday next, Feb. 11 in the City Hall, instead of as earlier announced.

Eight "fantam" gamblers were fined \$3 each by Mr. Lindsell to-day Inspector Grant and his men had got them in Upper Lascar Row. One of them turned out to be a policeman. He said he was there only to give New Year greetings to his clansmen. He was fined just the same.

The Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for last week were \$17,349 or \$4,443 more than in the same week of 1918. The aggregate so far is \$70,894, or \$9,785 more than it was at this time last year.

Mr. W. J. Manchip writes from Sungei Bujong Estate Johore:—Yesterday morning (January 24) one of my Tamil tappers, while tapping his trees was suddenly pounced upon by a large tiger. The tiger carried his victim away into the jungle. I organised a search party and recovered the body over ½ mile in the jungle. The tiger had snapped off one leg and carried it away, with the intention, I suppose, of returning later for the rest.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. held on January 27, it was decided to recommend a final dividend, subject to audit, of 3½ per cent. on the preference shares and 10 per cent. on the ordinary shares of the Company.

Anna d'Almeida, a Portuguese woman was before Mr. R. E. Lindsell this morning on a charge of returning from banishment. She was deported on June 28, 1917, for a term of 10 years. She came from Macau last evening, and was arrested by the Police in a boarding house. She now told Magistrate that her reason for returning was that she was the bearer of a letter from the Governor of Macau to the A. D. C. here. The letter was produced in court, and in order that it may reach the addressee, and reveal what bearing it has to the case, Mr. Lindsell adjourned further hearing until to-morrow.

"Truth" says about Major General F. H. Kelly, the predecessor of General Venris here: "Major General F. H. Kelly, who has retired on an Indian pension. Graduated in the Royal Engineers, joining the corps from Woolwich in 1879. Early in his career he elected to serve in India, and saw a good deal of active service in Burma and on the North-West Frontier. In 1900 he went to Quetta as A. A. G., and while there qualified as an interpreter in Baluchi. He commanded the Karachi Brigade from 1906 to 1907, when he went to Ahmednagar as brigadier general. His last appointment was G.O.C. troops at Hongkong."

### LETTER FROM QUEEN'S COLLEGE, MASTER.

#### HONGKONG MEN IN ENGLAND.

The following are extracts from a letter written by Mr. J. Ralston:

On Thursday, the 7th of November we got an unofficial American wire into barracks about tea-time saying that an armistice had been declared and the whole school went mad, stark, raving mad. The officers and Cadets headed by the permanent brass band of the School marched in procession round the town. Monday when the real thing took place, saw us knock off work at 11 in the morning and an impromptu dance in the Cadets' Club was held in the evening. The work of the school has been reorganised since then and we work only from 9 till 12 each day. Breakfast is at 8.15, lunch at 1 p.m., tea at 4 and dinner at 7.15 p.m. We have riding lessons, "pip-tock" (physical training), and marching drill with rifles to keep us fit; besides quite complicated lectures on gunnery and material in conjunction with 6" Howitzer Gun Drill. The common belief is that those who wish will be allowed to go on and finish the 8 months' course and get commissions. Fletcher (formerly of Queen's College) who is at the No. 2. R.G.A. School reckons we shall all be discharged [the H.K. men he means] in a week or two. The informant, I believe, is Hutchison of the Imports and Exports—now working at the Colonial Office. Fletcher has seen Grant (formerly Second Master of Queen's College) in London (he is now working in the Ministry of Pensions), and says he is now big and strong as an ox. There is little to do here now. Forenoons and afternoons are practically useless.

### BILLIARDS.

#### THE GARRISON TOURNAMENT.

STAFF AND DEPTS. v. R.G.A. SGTS. MESS.

This match commenced at the Soldiers' Club last night, only one game being played, owing to the bad lighting. Sergt. Talfourd (R.G.A.) played Sgt. Stone (S. and D.) and won by 43 points. The best break was 15, not 50 as stated elsewhere, this number being twice collected by Talfourd. Scores:—

R.G.A. SGTS. MESS. Sgt. Talfourd..... 200  
STAFF AND DEPTS. Sgt. Stone..... 157

#### THEY MAKE YOU FEEL GOOD.

THE pleasant purgative effect experienced after taking Chamberlain's Tablets and the healthy condition of body and mind to which they contribute, makes one feel that living is worth while. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

### SHAMHEEN MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Here are extracts from the annual report of the Shamheen Municipal Council for the year 1918, to be submitted to the annual meeting of ratepayers called for February 17.

The population of the Concession is: Non-Chinese 390, Chinese 900. The year has on the whole, been a very healthy one. There have been two separate outbreaks of influenza, which disease has been epidemic over the whole world; we have been fortunate, up to the present, in escaping the pulmonary complications which have proved so deadly in nearly all the other described outbreaks and have not had a fatal foreign case reported as yet. Two cases of typhoid occurred on the concession.

The total consumption of water for the year ending 31st December, 1918, was 28,255,800 gallons, an increase of 401,300 gallons.

The Defence Corps drilled regularly until the end of July, when parades were suspended on account of the hot weather. Owing to the Amistice, no drills have been held in the latter part of the year. There would appear to be no present necessity for maintaining the Corps on an active footing. It is accordingly proposed to call in all equipment, which can be re-issued from store should occasion arise.

About fifty-seven thousand square feet of lime, under, and cement-concrete paths have been laid during the past year, all with cement curbs. Whenever possible, the paths have been brought to the same level line. The work has all been done by day labour under the supervision of the Council. The total cost amounts to \$5,454.90 or less than ten cents per square foot. In the opinion of the Council the whole front Bund from the French Concession to the Boat House (approximately 45,000 square feet) requires relaying, and the cost of this, roughly \$4,500, is provided for in the estimates. The Council would have preferred to have had the Bund laid with asphaltum, but as the tender was \$22,000, it is out of the question. It is therefore recommended that chukka-concrete, as used in the approach to the British bridge, be laid down and the work commenced at once. This style of pavement should prove very satisfactory and durable. Ratepayers have received their full money's worth for the amount expended on new roads, etc., during the year, as the results, they are very testify. Mr. W. Farmer deserves their thanks for the time and care he has given to this Municipal Work.

The Bund wall on the West end of the Concession was found to have sunk about ten inches and was generally in a bad condition. This has been rectified and the roadway filled up, in some places by as much as twenty inches, to bring it to the level of the rest of the Concession. The Bund wall here has also been pointed with cement and the pathways relaid, but there are signs of further subsidence.

The accounts for the year were as follows:—Estimated Cash Expenditure: \$36,757.25; Net Cash Expenditure: \$87,712.02, the excess over estimates being chiefly due to increased Waterworks running Expenses owing to advance in price of coal, etc. Estimated Income, \$42,800; Actual Income, \$45,325. The surplus here is due to the 6½ per cent. House Tax realising \$23,870.80 as against an estimate of \$20,000. The overdraft with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank has been reduced from \$49,703.41 to \$4,868.66.

Among the resolutions to be submitted to the meeting are the following:—

The House Tax shall be 6½ per cent. for the year, payable before March 31.

The Land Tax shall be \$25 per lot, excepting where its area exceeds 12,845 feet, when it shall pay \$2 extra for every 1,000 square feet over and above this area. Payable before March 31.

The Business Tax shall be \$50. Firms exporting Raw Silk from the Concession shall pay ten cents for each bale of Raw Silk over and above \$50 exported.

Licenses:—Hotel \$800, Theatre \$25, Dog \$10, Bicycles \$5, Hawker \$2, Building \$25.

The charge for water supplied by the Council shall be at the rate of 60 cents per 1,000 gallons.

The Council be authorised to spend approximately \$11,000 for the purpose of providing increased accommodation for the Police Force.

#### BEWARE OF COLDS.

CHILDREN are much more likely to contract the contagious diseases when they have colds. Why? Because they are so often contracted when the child has a cold. This is why all medical authorities say beware of colds. For the quick cure of colds you have Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It can always be depended upon and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

### COMPANY REPORT.

#### HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO. LD.

The report to be presented on Feb. 15 says:—

The Directors now beg to submit to you their Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The Net Profit for that period, after deducting Directors' and General Managers' remuneration and including \$10,413 brought forward from last account, amounts to.....\$167,749.97

Which the Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—

Pay a dividend of 60 cents per share.....\$ 90,000.00

Transfer to Typhoon and Floods Insurance Fund.....10,000.00

Transfer to Fund for Equalization of Dividends.....50,000.00

Write off Furniture account.....450.00

Carry forward to new Profit and Loss Account.....17,299.97

\$ 167,749.97

Directors.—Dr. J. W. Noble having resigned, Mr. A. Forbes was invited to join the Board. The Directors now are:—Messrs. J. Scott Harston, A. O. Lang, W. L. Pattenden, and A. Forbes who, in accordance with Rule No. 76 of the Company's Articles of Association, retire, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

Auditors.—The accounts have been audited by Messrs. H. Percy Smith, F.C.A., and C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., who offer themselves for re-election.

D. E. CLARK, Chairman.

#### BALANCE SHEET 31st DECEMBER, 1918.

##### LIABILITIES.

Capital Account:—150,000 Shares at \$10 each.....\$1,500,000.00

Insurance Reserve Fund.....245,483.40

Typhoon and Floods Insurance Fund.....30,000.00

Mortgages.....905,000.00

Sundry Creditors.....37,405.25

Unclaimed Dividends.....4,324.90

Profit and Loss Account Brought forward from 1917, \$10,413.00.....

Add profit for the year.....\$157,336.97

107,749.97

\$2,889,964.52

##### ASSETS.

Amount invested in Property.....2,556,449.28

House and Office Furniture.....950.00

Stores.....2,593.74

Mortgages and Loans.....295,308.11

Accounts Receivable.....24,919.39

Fire Insurance Premium Unexpired.....2,387.68

Cash in hand and at Bank.....6,251.32

\$2,889,964.52

##### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1918.

To Fire Insurance Premium.....6,846.88

To Interest on Mortgages and Deposits.....\$66,517.64

To Less Interest on Mortgages and Loans.....\$12,805.15

To Repairs.....17,070.30

To Crown Rent.....5,273.73

To Legal Expenses.....3,920.20

To General Charges.....3,415.62

To Allowances to General Managers to cover Office Rent and Salaries of Secretary and Clerks.....8,000.00

To Auditors' Fees.....400.00

To Donation to War Charities.....2,000.00

To Remuneration to Directors.....5,000.00

To Remuneration to General Managers.....8,544.05

To Balance, being Profit for the year.....157,336.97

267,998.24

180,702.55

100.00

97.00

87,098.69

\$267,998.24

J. Scott Harston, } Directors.  
A. O. Lang

John D. Humphreys & Son,  
General Managers.

G. Rapp,  
Secretary.

### MORE POLICE RESERVISTS IN TROUBLE.

#### ALLEGED "SQUEEZE."

Another charge of "squeeze" was heard before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon when Jose Thomas and Ricardo Antonio Remedios, members of the Police Reserve, were indicted for demanding the sum of \$20 with threats and menace from a Chinese woman living in 30 Gage Street.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner was for the first accused while Remedios was defended by Mr. R. C. Faithfull. The prosecution was conducted by Sergeant George Willis.

The case as related by the prosecution showed a remarkable similarity to the case in which two other Police Reservists, Henrique d'Aquino and Jose Portaria were convicted and sentenced. In the present case that Thomas and Remedios, with a Chinese not in custody, went to 30, Gage Street at 8 o'clock on the evening of January 3, and demanded from the principal tenant of the house the sum of \$20. They said they came under the orders of the Government to get the money which was wanted by a Police Inspector who was staying at the Stag Hotel. To lend an air of truthfulness to their statement, they produced the Police Reserve armlets which they led the woman to believe were warrants from the Government. The woman handed them \$5 which they refused to take and left her. Later in the evening, they returned and informed her that the Police Inspector was at the Stag Hotel, and offered to take her there so that she could speak to him. She accordingly went with them, accompanied by her ayah. She did not find the Inspector at the Hotel as she expected, but was told by the accused that he was out but would be returning soon for supper. She again offered them \$5, and was told that this amount would not be accepted by the Inspector. She was induced to return to her house and get the rest of the money. This she handed to the accused at the Stag Hotel and was told not to wait as the money would be handed to the Inspector on his return.

The complainant was asked by his Worship what reason the accused gave for demanding money from her. She said she didn't know. She was entirely in ignorance of the law and so to be on the safe side she gave the accused the money as they had asked.

Sergeant Willis: Did anybody come to see you a few days afterwards?

Complainant: Yes; the second accused (Remedios) came to my house on the evening of Jan. 19 with his wife and requested me not to report the matter to the Police. He asked me to be merciful as he had a small child and to keep silent about the matter. I told him I had no intention of telling the Police.

In reply to a question as to why she did not ask for the money back, she said she was told that the money having been given to the Inspector, she could not get it from the accused.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gardiner, complainant said she did not receive visits from young men. The other portions of her flat were let to other women, who received visitors. She maintained that on Jan. 3 the accused did not come with the intention of visiting these women. They came and spoke to her only.

Mr. Gardiner: You were anxious that the money should reach the Inspector so that no trouble should be created about these girls? No—it was not so. The accused said the orders for the handing over of the money came from the Government and believing that to be so, I complied.

In further cross-examination, she said that she distrusted the accused from the very beginning. She did not call a constable to have the accused arrested, as she was ignorant of what the duties of policemen were. She denied that she kept a girl by the name of Ah Ng, whom Remedios was in the habit of visiting.

Mr. Faithfull: I put it to you that you keep girls for a sly brothel? Complainant: The lawyer can say what he likes.

In reply to another question she said it was all a lie about her giving the money to the accused as a bribe to prevent the Police from visiting the place.

At the close of the complainant's evidence, Sergeant Willis said that the Police first got wind of the affair through the receipt of several anonymous letters.

The evidence of the amir was then taken, after which the case was adjourned.

The famous temple of the Five Genit at Canton was more than half destroyed yesterday by fire, due to the carelessness of the soldiers using it as a barracks. They built a fire to warm themselves, and didn't control it. It is from this temple that Canton gets the name "City of Rama."



## THE ARMY BONUS.

## OFFICIAL NOTE ON DEMOBILIZATION.

We take the following from Orders issued on Feb. 3 by Major-General F. Venables, Commanding the Troops in China:—

The following Memorandum, Royal Warrant and Army Order have been promulgated to-day:—

## MEMORANDUM.

## THE ARMIES OF OCCUPATION.

(Explanatory Note by the Secretary of State for War.)

1.—On the 11th November, when the Armistice was signed, there were about 3,500,000 Imperial British officers and soldiers on the pay and ration strength of the British Army. During the two months that have passed since then rather more than three-quarters of a million have been demobilized or discharged. The system of demobilization which has been adopted aims at reviving national industry by bringing the men home in the order of urgency according to rank. There is no doubt that this is the wisest course, and it will continue to be followed in the large majority of cases. The time has now come, however, when military needs must be considered as well as industrial needs.

2.—Unless we are to be defamed of the fruits of victory and, without considering our Allies, to throw away all that we have won with so much cost and trouble, we must provide for a good many months to come armies of occupation for the enemy's territory. These armies must be strong enough to exact from the Germans, Turks and others the just retribution which the Allies demand. We must hear our share with France, America and Italy in providing them. The better trained and disciplined these armies are, the fewer men will be needed to do the job. We have, therefore, to create, in order to wind up the war satisfactorily, a strong, compact, tenanted, well-disciplined army which will maintain the high reputation of the British service and make sure we are not tricked of what we have rightfully won. It will be an army far smaller than our present army; in fact, it will be about one-quarter of the great armies we have been using in the war.

3.—Our military commanders, who know what Marshal Foch's wishes are, say that, in their opinion, not more than 900,000 men of all ranks and arms will be sufficient to guard our interests in this transition period. Therefore, when this new army has been organized, and while it is being organized, over two and a half million men who were held to military service when the fighting stopped will be released to their homes and to industry as fast as the trains and ships can carry them, and the Pay Office settle their accounts. In other words, out of 3,500,000 it is proposed to keep for the present about 900,000 and release all the others as fast as possible.

4.—How ought we to choose the 900,000 who are to remain to finish up the work? When men are marked for release, they obviously ought to go home in the order which will most quickly restart our industries, for otherwise they would leave their means of livelihood in the army and relinquish their nations and their separation allowance only to become unemployed in great numbers. But when men are kept back in the service to form the armies of occupation a choice cannot be made simply on trade grounds; it must be made on grounds which appeal broadly to a sense of justice and fair play—length of service, age and wounds must be the main considerations entitling a man to release. The new army will, therefore, be composed, in the first instance, only from those who did not enlist before the 1st January, 1910, who are not over 37 years of age, and have not more than two wound stripes. If anyone has to stay, it must be those who are not the oldest; not those who came the earliest; not those who have suffered the most.

5.—We, therefore, take these broad rules as our main guide. According to the best calculations which are possible they should give us about 1,300,000 men, out of which it is intended to form the army of 900,000. If we find, as we shall do in all probability, that we have in the classes chosen more men than we actually require after dealing with a certain number of pivotal and compassionate cases, we shall proceed to reduce down to the figure of 900,000, first, by reducing the age of retention to 35 to 35, next releasing the men with two wound stripes, and then on to 34. As the time goes on we shall not require to keep so large an army as 900,000 in the field and it will be possible to continue making reductions on the principle of releasing the oldest men by the years of their age. When, however,

the results of the war are finally achieved the Divisions which have remained to the end will be brought home as units and make their entry into the principal cities of Great Britain with which they are territorially associated. Volunteers for one year's service at a time for the Armies of Occupation will be accepted from men who would otherwise be entitled to release, if they are physically fit and otherwise suitable, and young soldiers, now serving, will be sent from home to take their turn and do their share. All these will be in relief of the older men. They will enable the age limit to be further reduced and the older men to be sent home, in particular the 100 battalions of young soldiers of 18 years of age and upwards who are now at home will be sent at once to help guard the Rhine bridgeheads. They will thus enable an equal number of men old enough to be their fathers to come home and they themselves will have a chance to see the German provinces which are now in our keeping and the battlefields where the British army won immortal fame.

6.—The new Armies of Occupation will begin forming from 1st February and it is hoped that in three months they may be completely organized. There will then be two classes of men in khaki, viz. those who form the Armies of Occupation and those who are to be demobilized. Everything possible will be done to send home or disperse the two and a half million men who are no longer required, but they must wait their turn patiently and meanwhile do their duty in an exemplary manner. Any of these men who are marked for home who are guilty of any form of insubordination will, apart from any other punishment, be put back to the bottom of the list. There are, no means of getting these great numbers of men home quickly unless everyone does his duty in the strictest possible way. It is recognized, however, that service in the Armies of Occupation is an extra demand which the State makes in its need upon certain classes of its citizens. The emoluments of the Armies of Occupation will, therefore, be substantially augmented and every man will draw bonuses from the date of his posting to these Armies with arrears from the 1st February.

7.—The bonuses will be as follows per week:—  
Private soldier ..... 10/6  
Paid lance-corporal ..... 12/3  
Sergeants ..... 14/0  
Colour-sergeants, Company sergeant-major, Company quartermaster sergeants, and quartermaster sergeants, ..... 17/6  
Warrant officers, Class I ..... 21/0  
2nd Lieutenants ..... 24/6  
Lieutenants ..... 28/0  
Captains ..... 31/6  
Majors ..... 35/0  
Lieut.-Colonels ..... 38/6  
Higher Ranks ..... 42/0  
These graduated bonuses will be paid as a special addition to the pay of the Army during the period of occupation in recognition of the fact that the service is compulsory. The total cost of these additions in one year for an Army of 900,000 will be about £29,000,000. Of this £29,000,000 will go to the rank and file.

8.—Leave will be granted to men of the Armies of Occupation, home and overseas garrisons on as generous a scale as possible. No leave will be given to men marked for home and awaiting their turn for demobilization, as it is desirable that all the facilities should be concentrated for the benefit of those who have to stay (except in cases of special urgency).

9.—The Armies of Occupation will be as follows:—Home Army, Armies of the Rhine, Army of the Middle East, Detachment of the Far North, Garrison of the Crown Colonies and India. These forces will be varied as circumstances may require, but no young soldier under 20 will serve elsewhere than at home or in the Army of the Rhine.

10.—Beside the men of the classes mentioned who will be held to form the Armies of Occupation and the home and overseas garrisons (who include Regular Army and such special reserve and territorial force officers and men as must be retained), there are a certain number of special services on the lines of communication at the bases, and here at home, in which all men must be retained whatever their class, because, like the railwaymen, the necessary Royal Army Service Corps units and the Pay and Record Office Staff, they are vitally necessary for demobilizing and paying off all the others; these, not exceeding the numbers required, will, therefore, be deemed to be included in the Armies of Occupation as indispensable, and will participate in the increased rates of pay. They will, however, be demobilized as soon as the great bulk of the two and a half million men who are to be dispersed have passed through their agencies back into civil life. At the rate at which demobilization is now proceeding, viz., 35,000 a day, this should not take many weeks.

11.—There remains the British Army in India, many of the Territorial and Garrison Battalions who left England in the autumn of 1914 to guard our Indian Empire or our overseas possessions have served four hot summers in the East without either relief or the excitement of battle. Up to the present hardly any volunteers have come forward to take their places or those of the home garrisons, as part of the permanent after the War Army of

the British Empire. It is, therefore, necessary, while this after the war, or old British Army, is being reconstituted, that these men should remain abroad for another hot season. It is felt that in all the circumstances they ought to participate in the bonuses which apply to Armies of Occupation.

12.—The above arrangements seem to be the best that can be devised for the year 1919. During this year, however, we must re-make the Old British Regular Army so as to provide, on a voluntary basis, the overseas garrisons of India, Egypt, the Mediterranean fortresses and other foreign stations. It is believed that volunteering for the Regular Army will improve as soon as the great mass of those who volunteered for the war against Germany in the early days have come back to the freedom of civil life and have had a chance to look round. It is upon the steady rebuilding of this Army that the relief of the Territorial Battalions in India and the various detachments in distant theatres now depends. Every effort will therefore, be made to hasten its formation both by recruiting and by re-engagement.

13.—It is not necessary at this stage to settle the conditions on which the National Home Defence Army for after the war will be formed. There are many more urgent problems which should be solved first.

## THE BONUS SCHEDULE.

1.—The bonus shall be issued at the following rates per week:—  
Officers.—2nd Lieutenant Officer classed for pay, Q II or J.J. Royal Warrant of 5th July, 1918, Staff Lieutenant Class III., 24/6.  
Lieutenant, Aide-de-Camp, Staff Lieutenant, 1st and 2nd Class officer classed for pay N.O.P. G.G. or H.H. Royal Warrant of 5th July, 1918, or paid at an equivalent rate, 28/.

Captain, Brigadier Major, Assistant Military Secretary (unless otherwise classed for pay), General Staff Officer, 3rd grade, Staff Captain, Commandant or Governor of Detention Barracks or Military Prison, 2nd class officer classed for pay, K.L.M., C.C., D.D., E.E., or F.F., Royal Warrant of 5th July, 1918, or paid at an equivalent rate, Chaplain, 4th Class, 31/6.

Major, Deputy Assistant Director at the War Office, General Staff Officer 2nd grade, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Deputy Assistant Director of Supplies and Transport, Commandant or Governor of Detention Barracks or Military Prison 1st class, officer classed for pay, G.H.I.J.K., A.A., M.R., B.B., Royal Warrant of 5th July, 1918, or paid at an equivalent rate, Chaplain, 3rd class, 35/.

Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Director at War Office, Commander of a District Office I/C Records (other than Royal Engineers), 1st Grade, Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Assistant Adjutant-General, Officer classed for pay D.E.F.V.W.X. or Y, Royal Warrant of 5th July, 1918, or paid at an equivalent rate, Chaplain 2nd class, Military Attache 38/6.

Officers of higher ranks and appointments, 42/.

2.—The bonus when dependent on rank will be based on the rank for which pay is being drawn.

3.—The bonus will be issuable to all officers and other ranks (including officers holding permanent commissions in the Regular Army and soldiers serving on peace attestations) belonging to units the depots of which are permanently situated in the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, or the Isle of Man, to officers and men of the South African Overseas Contingent drawing British rates of pay, and in such further cases as may be authorized by the Army Council.

Other ranks, Privates and men of equivalent rank, 10/6; paid Lance Corporal, Lance Bombardier, 2nd Corporal and Bombardier, Corporal, 12/3; paid Lance Sergeant, Sergeant, Corporal of Horse 14/; Staff Sergeant, Colour-Sergeants, Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, Warrant Officer, Class II., and soldiers of corresponding rank, 17/6; Warrant Officer, Class I., 21/; Boys as defined in Paragraph 8 of the Schedule to the Warrant of 17th December, 1918, 5/3.

4.—The bonus will be issuable to British service troops serving in India under the same conditions as those applicable to troops serving elsewhere.

5.—The period during which issue will continue for officers and men definitely retained will be that for which it is found necessary to maintain Armies of Occupation in various occupied territories.

6.—The bonus will not be taken into account in the assessment of any

## FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

A conference in connection with the Comrades of the Great War was held at Caxton Hall on November 8 and was largely attended by delegates from branches throughout the Kingdom. Captain Towse, V.C., occupied the chair. Colonel Ashley, chairman of the Executive, reported on the progress of the movement, and Captain Donald Simson, Hon. Organiser, dealt with the subject of "The Comrades of the Future."

Lord Beresford, after affirming the absolutely non-political character of the movement, said: "What we in this country have to do is to see that the peace is dictated in Berlin. Although I respect President Wilson most warmly, and the American Republic and their splendid men and all they have done, I think that Mr. Wilson adopted a very courteous and a very diplomatic way, in his fourteen points, saying what you and I mean and would express in two words—unconditional surrender. For my own part I would have preferred only two points—unconditional surrender and the point of the bayonet. Talk about guarantees. We don't want any guarantees from liars and assassins, men who don't know the meaning of the word. The speaker added that he wholeheartedly supported the demand of Mr. W. M. Hughes that the Dominions should be represented at the peace terms conference. The Germans must be made to pay for every atrocity they had committed. Then there was the question of the freedom of the seas. Admiral Sims, of the American Navy, had said that he only knew one freedom of the seas, and that was by the British holding the command. "Never," said Lord Beresford, "be it by friend or foe, will we allow the question of our maritime rights, which we have held for centuries by international law, to be discussed. We say to our kin over the water: 'Come in and help us. You don't want to take the command from us, and if you did want you could not do it—but come in and help us to police the seas for the benefit of our own great nations and of humanity as a whole.'"

## U.S. CONSULAR INFORMATION.

The American Consul General has received instructions from Washington indicating that, in conformity with the united policies of the Allied Governments export licenses are now being granted on goods from the United States including practically all commodities. The licenses are granted freely to any individual or firm not included on the enemy trading list. Any changes in this list or any refusal of facilities in the United States will only follow the recommendation of interallied representatives and will impose identical restrictions on all associated governments.

The government has also made arrangements for general licenses covering all imports into Alaska, Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Hawaii, Guam, Tutuila, Porto Rico and Virgin Islands when intended for consumption in those countries or for transshipment to destinations other than the United States, and in general free facilities for transit shipment through the United States from all non enemy countries have been arranged.

Instructions have also been received indicating that all restrictions on the importation of jute and jute products from all non enemy countries have been removed.

It has also been arranged that vessels from the United States may discharge bunker fuel and ships stores and all kinds of damage including burlap, jute bagging or bags used as damage or as cargo containers at this port without a breach of bunker regulations, any previous agreement to the contrary notwithstanding.

gratuity under Article 497 of the Royal Warrant for pay, etc.

7.—The bonus will be issuable to soldiers who re-enlist or have re-enlisted under Army Order 4 of 1919, in addition to the bounties for re-enlistment provided in that Army Order.

8.—The bonus will be issuable during the 27 days' furlough granted to Warrant Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men on their demobilization. It will be issuable to soldiers notwithstanding that on 1st May, 1919, they have passed their dispersal station and have already begun their 28 days' furlough.

9.—The bonus will be subject to the same rules for issue, forfeiture and stoppage of public claims, etc., as regimental pay.

10.—The bonus will not be issuable to members of the non-combatant corps or to men employed on civil rates of pay as defined by Our Army Council.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

## PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (For Account of the Concerned),

## SATURDAY,

February 8, 1919, at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A number of cases of Biscuits comprising:—  
Arrowroot, Tea biscuits, Macaroon, snaps, Lemonette, Ginger biscuits, &c. &c.  
(Just arrived)

Also several cases of Bar Soap.  
Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1919.

(For account of the concerned),

## SATURDAY,

February 8, 1919, at 11 a.m. at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A quantity of Obstetrical Instruments, and Surgical Sundries.  
On view Now.  
Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

February 5, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions C. H. GALE, Esq., to sell by Public Auction

## FRIDAY,

February 14, 1919, at 2.30 p.m. at his residence "Galesend" 103, The Peak.

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. &c. &c.  
contained therein.

Comprising:—  
Large Upholstered Chesterfield Sofa & Arm-chairs, by Maple, London, Occasional Tables, Lady's Teakwood Bureau, Carpets and Rugs, Pictures, &c., Extension Dining Table (4 spare leaves) Side-board, Dining Chair, &c., and a complete set of Table Glass "Gated" Wet and Dry Bath Thermometer, Antique Sheffield plate, Tea Tray cost £10, Silver Fruit Dish, &c. &c. &c.

White Enamelled Dressing Table (especially made to order design) (as good as new) Nursery Furniture, White Enamelled Children's Tricycle Rocking Horse, Camphorwood Linen Press, & Hot-room Cupboards, Slinger Sewing Machine, Bathroom and Kitchen Utensils, including Large Kitchen Stove with Boiler.

Also Upright Overstrung Cottage Piano by Montje in good condition, Barograph and Stand, American Ice Chest, Lady's carrying chair, Lawn Mower, Stone Roller, and a number of Pot Plants, Maiden Hair Fern, &c. &c. &c.  
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).  
On view from the 13th inst., at 2.30 p.m.  
Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 4, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

One Upright cottage Piano especially made for the climate by Francis Bacon, New York. (Practically new)

One Boudoir Grand Piano by Collard & Collard in good condition. Particulars from the undersigned.  
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HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1919.

## PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

U.S.S. "GADDOPEAK" FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU AND SHANGHAI.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above-mentioned ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Cargo will be landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk. Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown where they will be examined on February 10, 1919, at 10 A.M. All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the 10th day of March. Goods and all Goods to be retained, will be subject to rent. No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.  
Pacific Mail S.S. Co.  
J. ORAM, SHIPPAID, Acting Agent.  
Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1919.

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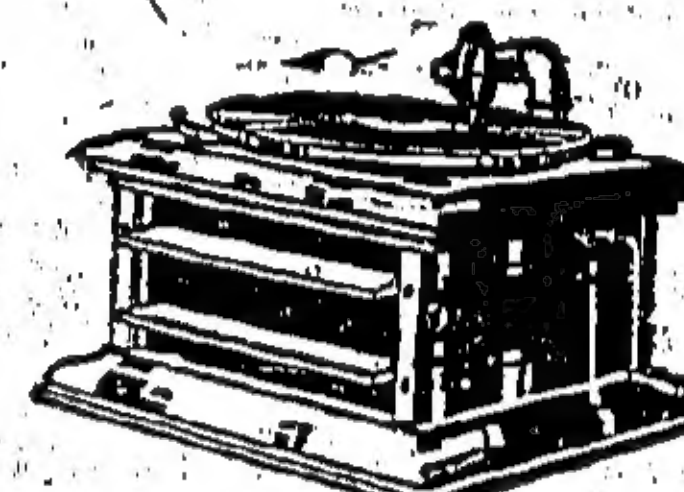
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SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong	Due Bombay
"DUNERA"	10th February	9th February
"HEJAZ"	10th February	9th March

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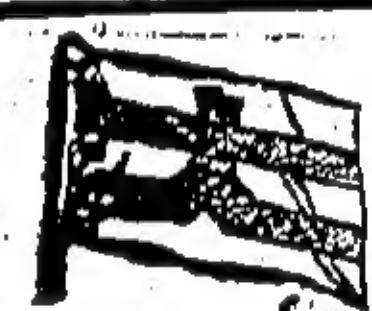
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SUMATRA MARU	Saturday, 15th Feb. at Noon.
BOMBAY, COLOMBO	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
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For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.	
BOSU MARU	Thursday, 13th Feb. at 9 a.m.
For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.	
KAIJO MARU	Sunday, 9th Feb. at 10 a.m.

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SHANGHAI	SUNING	Feb. 6, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	SUNING	Feb. 9, Daylight.
SHANGHAI	SUNING	Feb. 11, at Noon.

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SANDAKAN	MAUSANG	FRIDAY, Feb. 7, at Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	KWANGSANG	SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE & SINGAPORE	HUNGSANG	WEDNESDAY, Feb. 13, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	YUENSANG	FRIDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 p.m.

CAIROUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kraikang" and "Vitin" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "Van Wageningen" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Billings are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when convenient.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sumatra, by a steamer having ample accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Khat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Jara.

TIENSHAN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Choboo.

Under British Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and descriptive address thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

The GENERAL MANAGERS.

Tel. No. 215. JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS

BETWEEN

CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN

and SEATTLE.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS

APPLY TO:

## THE ADMIRAL LINE,

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephone 2888.

No. 12, Ice House Street.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST and LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
TENYO MARU	22,000	12th February
KOREA MARU	22,000	28th Feb. from Yokohama.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	5th March
PERIA MARU	9,000	27th March
KOREA MARU	22,000	22nd April from Yokohama.
NIIPPON MARU	11,000	29th April from Yokohama.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	22nd May from Yokohama.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, &amp;c. apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER, KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

## SHIPPING

CANADIAN PACIFIC  
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER

via NAGASAKI (or Moji) KOBE and YOKOHAMA.

STEAMER	FROM HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
Empress of Russia	27th Feb.	17th March.
Empress of Japan	12th Mar.	2nd April.
Empress of Asia	27th Mar.	14th April.
Monteagle	5th April.	29th April.
Empress of Russia	24th April.	12th May.
Empress of Japan	7th May.	28th May.
Empress of Asia	22nd May.	9th June.
Monteagle	10th June.	4th July.
Empress of Russia	19th June.	7th July.
Empress of Japan	2nd July.	23rd July.
Empress of Asia	17th July.	4th Aug.
Monteagle	20th Aug.	13th Sept.

For particulars regarding passage fares, selling and reservation of accommodation, also full particulars of trips and descriptive literature, apply to—  
P. D. BUTHENLAND, General Agent, Passenger Department.  
Phone 725.

For freight rates and through bills of lading, apply to—  
J. M. WALLACE, General Agent.  
Phone 42.

HONGKONG.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High-Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY &amp; FOCHOW

AND KEELUNG.

HAITAN — Capt. A. H. Stewart — SATURDAY, 8th Feb. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW &amp; AMOY.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier)

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co.

General Managers.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,500 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS &amp; HONOLULU

"NANKING"

March 27th, 1919.

"CHINA"

February 7th, at 1 p.m., 1919.

AN UNPARCELED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.  
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

THE Steamship

"BLOEMFONTEIN"

will be despatched for—

NEW YORK via Panama Canal

about the middle of February.

For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,

General Agents.

## INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: Connecting with From Colombo:

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

## ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED

MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.  
(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM &amp; CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED,

S.S. "KALOMO" for LONDON Sailing about 4th February.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Or to BEIR &amp; Co., Canton.

## SHIPPING.

## HARD LINES.

A widow and her child who had been waiting months for a steamer, booked and paid for her homeward passage by a Japanese boat which left Penang last week. The lady had made her farewells, packed everything, given up her hotel room and was about to proceed abroad when she received a letter from the agents of the Company, intimating that through some mistake at Singapore, her berth had been given to and was occupied by another passenger. There surely ought to be some redress for this arbitrary action on the part of a steamship company, and if satisfaction is not forthcoming for the expense, worry and inconvenience occasioned her, the matter certainly ought to be taken up in the interests of the public generally by some influential organization. ("Puang Gazette.")

## CEYLON MINE SWEEPERS.

Six mine sweepers under the command of Lieut. Allan. R.N.R., which were engaged in mine-sweeping work along the coast of Ceylon, have just completed their extensive survey, and it is believed have cleared these waters of all mines laid by enemy mine-layers. They have left Colombo harbour for the purpose of sweeping up a minefield laid by the Germans off Cape Comorin. Information as to the position of the minefield has been communicated by the Germans in compliance with the terms of the armistice. These vessels were originally Japanese fishing trawlers, and were purchased by the Ceylon Government immediately a minefield was disclosed off the port of Colombo, and since their purchase have been continually at work keeping the channel clear for shipping entering Colombo harbour.

## WINGARNS

THE SURE OF LIFE.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From JAPAN and SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"FEMEROKESHIRE,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by February 5, at 5 p.m., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Giddard &amp; Douglas, on February 5, 1919, at 10 a.m. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, February 1, 1919.

## "GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From UNITED KINGDOM, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Motorship

"GLENNAVY,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the Feb. 7, at 5 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Giddard &amp; Douglas, on Feb. 7, at 10 a.m. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1919.







## HUNS ALL WANTED WAR.

A belief appears to exist in certain quarters that Prince Lichnowsky, like Rob Roy, is a sort of "honest rogue," whose word may be accepted when he says that the "overwhelming majority" of his people were against the war. No statement, however, could be more false, as was proved from German official documents. The truth of these papers issued at the opening of the campaign was shown by the boisterous popular demonstrations for war in 1914.

The following account in the "Morning Post" from a correspondent who was in Cologne at the outbreak of hostilities furnishes an excellent idea of what then took place:

The Kaiser desired war not a whit more than the meanest of his subjects. They all clamoured for it, rejoiced in it, and gloried in the prospect of victory. The fairy tales told by pacifists of a good, innocent people deceived by a wicked Ruler and Government have often irritated me by their absolute distortion of truth. I was in Cologne, the night of July 30, 1914, and I can testify to the unanimous delight with which the prospect of war was hailed. All night long processions of cheering, yelling students passed under the windows of the Hotel du Nord. Men, women, and children sang "Heil Dir im Sieger Kranz" and "Deutschland, Deutschland über Alles." They danced with ecstasy and screamed with joy. At Naumburg there was scarcely less enthusiasm, all classes rejoiced. The very children elected their captains and colonels, and marched in paper cocked hats and armed with toy swords and guns through the streets, singing patriotic songs. Every house hung out its flag. Not a soul anticipated anything but speedy victory.

But what was occurring at Cologne was almost exactly what was happening in every corner of the Fatherland. While this universal rejoicing was in progress the "Cologne Gazette," in order to satisfy or quicken war enthusiasm said:

Much harm has resulted from the fact that in recent times we as well as others have forgotten that for now just over 200 years Europe has had only one steadfast enemy—England. For John Bull, France and Russia are to-day precisely the auxiliary troops that in the Eighteenth Century the mercenaries of Hesse and Brunswick were. They do his business and take care of it, while he remains unmolested in his island and increases his profits.

Everywhere noisy crowds were shouting, "Long live the Kaiser!" "Down with Perfidious England!" "Down with the German Army!" "To Paris!" and "Victory Certain!" It was, in fact, through a well founded confidence in his being backed by the whole nation that the Emperor was led to promulgate several of his most ridiculous Army Orders and to deliver some of his most preposterous speeches. It was practically amid the plaudits of Berlin crowds, declared rightly to be indicating public feeling in all quarters of the Fatherland, that the great War Lord on August 19th, 1914, issued the following famous instruction:

It is my Imperial and Royal command that you concentrate your energies for the present upon the attainment of one particular object, that you employ all your skill and all the bravery of my soldiers to exterminate the treacherous English, to shatter and annihilate General French's contemptible little Army.

These Contemptibles, who have given a new meaning to that epithet, were the soldiers who at the most critical moment of the campaign met the terrible onrush of Kulturbarbarism and preserved for us the glorious traditions of centuries of freedom. What they accomplished in the closing months of 1914 is now among the proudest memories not only of the British Army but of the whole British Empire.

The way in which popular fervour and interest were not only maintained but intensified as hostilities went on was shown by the rejoicings over the sinking of the Lusitania. But even that terrible occurrence did not excite more joy than what the enemy were pleased to describe as their "victory" at the Battle of Jutland. The victory was of a kind which the Huns never tried to repeat. What, however, their newspapers said respecting the "triumph" furnishes not only an index of public enthusiasm at the time but some very amusing reading in view of the recent surrender of the best German war vessels. According to the "Berliner Tageblatt" Britain's arrogance had been laid low. It said:

These shades of the mighty Germans of former days will have returned to their Elysium more than satisfied with the new glories that were accumulated over the German name on that fateful June morning of 1916 which laid low Britain's pride and removed from the German nation the incubus of unjustified dread of Albion's boasted monsters of the sea.

The "victory" in the estimation of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, added "a page of glorious history" to a battle fleet the principal ships of which are now in British custody at Scapa Flow.

The news of the great victory of our High Seas Fleet will evoke the liveliest enthusiasm wherever German hearts beat. At the first encounter, until now avoided with such painful care by the English, between the main forces of the English Battle Fleet and our naval forces, the latter retained the upper hand in the face of formidable odds. With deepest gratitude the German people regards its heroic sons, who have added a page of glorious fame to the history of our youthful battle fleet.

It is not surprising that the *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten* objected to England's interpretation of the Freedom of the Seas, if it believed what it said in June, 1918:

The legend of British naval supremacy was destroyed to the roots of the Danish coast on May 31.

Captain Persius, the well-known German writer on naval affairs has just been making in the "Berliner Tageblatt" some disclosures which are letting out a little of the truth about the great sea fight. From his revelations it is not difficult to see that the Battle of Jutland, which "evoked the joy of every true son of the Fatherland," really made an end of the German High Seas Fleet for any further important action against the British Navy. The situation appears to have become so hopeless that the pre-Dreadnought battleships and cruisers were after the encounter broken up in order to furnish material for the building of submarines by which the policy of piracy and murder might be extended.

But great as the satisfaction in every quarter of the Empire over such events as the "victory" off Jutland, and the outrages of "U" boats, these occurrences really did not afford more popular gratification than was regularly excited by the reports of the bombing of open English towns, particularly London. The work of Zeppelins and aeroplanes over the Metropolis seemed to realize in the most complete way Bernhard's idea of frightfulness, inasmuch as it entailed among the civil population the death of perfectly innocent men, women, and children. Having regard to the frequency of air raids German newspaper literature on the subject is extremely voluminous. It will therefore not be possible to give here more than a couple of extracts, but those who regret this brevity may take comfort from the fact that the literature in question consists largely of pure fiction. In 1915, for instance, the *Cologne Volkszeitung* was responsible for the following:

As the days proceed we hear more and more news about the effect of the recent Zeppelin attack on London. It appears that terrible havoc was wrought in the wealthiest and most frequented parts of the City. Liverpool Street and Board Street stations, in the very heart of the Metropolis, suffered most severely. The imposing railway bridge that stretched over Liverpool Street was entirely destroyed, with the result that all access to the locality was forbidden by the police for several days.

Where this "imposing railway bridge" stood no one has been able to discover. What, again, is described as the terrible raid on London on August 18th (1915), which caused the "Royal Family to seek refuge in the North," is given in the "Hamburger Fremdenblatt." Though this "terrible raid" was pure newspaper invention, full details of it appeared in September.

To meet the cravings of a positively war-mad race who never tired of singing hymns of hate against England, the "Vossische Zeitung" wrote:

The terror in London at the menace of German airships is such as cannot be imagined. Nightly are to be seen frightened crowds scurrying to their suburban homes like rats fleeing to their holes from the chase of the cat, and all this notwithstanding the powerful searchlight installations on the prominent buildings and monuments. The thoroughfares already present the appearance of a conquered city. If such is the situation now in the capital of perfidious England, how will it be, one may well ask, before long, when the Kaiser will place London under strict martial law?

Such writing would seem almost to be too ridiculous even for the Boche, but it found ready acceptance among people who were to a man wholeheartedly in the war. In a further article it will be shown how the German schools and Universities had become war nurseries, and how the entire nation had been prepared and were necessarily eager for the conflict.

**SILVER LEAD DISCOVERY.**

Rumour has been current for some days about the discovery of a silver-lead lode at Indroopilly, Queensland, which had yielded a remarkably rich assay. Inquiry shows that such an outcrop was recently discovered at Finney's Hill, near Mogill-road, on land which was recently subdivided. When digging post holes a person found stone which, on being assayed, gave a very rich percentage of silver. The lode is now being developed, but it is said not to be well defined, and might yet prove, despite the assay, to be irregular, and of little value.

## WEATHER REPORT.

February 5, 12h. No return from Japan and Vladivostok. Pressure has increased slightly at the majority of reporting stations, owing to further increase in the intensity of the anticyclone. Fresh to strong monsoon will continue along the China coast, and over the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.00 inches. Total since January 1, 1.14 inches, against an average of 1.77 inches. Forecast for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. on February 6, 1919.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock: N.E. winds, fresh; fair.  
2.—Formosa Channel: N. winds, strong.  
3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau: The same as No. 1.  
4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

## ROYAL OBSERVATORY HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FEBRUARY 5, 1919—A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.		Weather.
					Direction.	Force.	
Vladivostok.	8 A.	30.05	48.0	85	SE	10	b
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Hokkaido	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Tokio	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Kobe	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
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